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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/013,981

12/10/2001

Chia-Hui Han

JCLA7632

1935

23900

7590

06/15/2005

EXAMINER

LI, SHI K

J C PATENTS, INC.

4 VENTURE, SUITE 250

IRVINE, CA 92618

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2633

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/013,981

Applicant(s)

HAN, CHIA-HUI

Examiner

Shi K. Li

Art Unit

2633

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 January 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 January 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3 and 6-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Verzulli (U.S. Patent 6,426,820 B1) in view of Kamon et al. (U.S. Patent 5,726,645) or Chiloyan et al. (U.S. Patent 6,008,735).

Regarding claims 1, 6 and 8-11, Verzulli discloses in FIG. 1 a self-test arrangement for a remote control. FIG. 1 comprises a microcontroller for controlling the setting of a self test during which a IR transmitter transmits test data and the controller receives test data and compares received data with transmitted data to determine whether test is successful or not. The transmission of test data and receiving of test data occur concurrently. The difference between Verzulli and the claimed invention is that Verzulli does not teach to use setting associated with a brand name for setting the transmitter. Kamon et al. teaches in col. 2, lines 60-66 that predetermined operation setting associated with manufacturers is stored in memory and retrieved by microprocessor for setting the transmitter. Similarly, Chiloyan et al. teaches in FIG. 3A through FIG. 3M to try various brand names for finding the correct setting of a remote control unit. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teaching of Kamon et al. or Chiloyan et al. with the remote control self-test arrangement of Verzulli because it provides a systematic method for determining appropriate operational setting of a transmitter.

Art Unit: 2633

Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store predetermined operational setting of transmitter of various manufacturers, as taught by Kamon et al. or Chiloyan et al., in the remote control self-test arrangement of Verzulli because it provides a systematic method for determining appropriate operational setting of a transmitter.

Regarding claims 2 and 12, Kamon further teaches the steps of selecting brand names to serve as a test brand name are repeated until all brand names have been selected (see col. 7, lines 1-58).

Regarding claims 3 and 7, Verzulli teaches transmission and reception simultaneously.

3. Claims 4 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Verzulli in view of Kamon et al. or Chiloyan et al. as applied to claims 1-3 and 6-12 above, and further in view of Weber et al. (U.S. Patent 6,185,620 B1).

Verzulli, Kamon et al. and Chiloyan et al. have been discussed above in regard to claims 1-3 and 6-12. The difference between Verzulli, Kamon et al. and Chiloyan et al. and the claimed invention is that Verzulli, Kamon et al. and Chiloyan et al. do not teach two groups of memory. Weber et al. teaches in FIG. 9A arrangement of system memory for a transmitter/receiver unit. Weber et al. teaches in FIG. 9A and col. 9, line 61-col.12, line 67 TX DATA, TX DMA and TX BUFFER for data to be transmitted and RX BUFFER, RX DMA and RX DATA for data that has been received. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teaching of Weber et al. and the modified self-test arrangement of Verzulli, Kamon et al. and Chiloyan et al. because this arrangement of memory supports full duplex bi-directional transmission at high data rate. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

Art Unit: 2633

at the time the invention was made to partition memory into two groups, one for receiving and one for transmitting, as taught by Weber et al., in the modified self-test arrangement of Verzulli, Kamon et al. and Chiloyan et al. because this arrangement of memory supports full duplex bi-directional transmission at high data rate.

4. Claims 5 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Verzulli in view of Kamon et al. or Chiloyan et al. as applied to claims 1-3 and 6-12 above, and further in view of admission (admitted prior art FIG. 1 and FIG. 2).

Verzulli, Kamon et al. and Chiloyan et al. have been discussed above in regard to claims 1-3 and 6-12. The difference between Verzulli, Kamon et al. and Chiloyan et al. and the claimed invention is that Verzulli, Kamon et al. and Chiloyan et al. do not disclose that the infrared controller is enclosed within a South Bridge control chipset. However, FIG. 1 (prior art) of instant application teaches that infrared controller 100 is enclosed within a South Bridge chipset 400. South Bridge chipset is commonly used for connecting peripheral devices to the North Bridge chipset in a computer motherboard. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the teaching of admission with the modified self-test arrangement of Verzulli, Kamon et al. and Chiloyan et al. to include the infrared controller within a South Bridge chipset for applications where the IR transceiver is a peripheral device because such arrangement has become a de facto industrial standard. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the infrared controller as part of a North Bridge chipset for applications where the IR transceiver is a peripheral device of a computer, as taught by admission, in the modified self-test arrangement of Verzulli, Kamon et al. and Chiloyan et al. because such arrangement has become a de facto industrial standard.

Art Unit: 2633

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-14 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shi K. Li whose telephone number is 571 272-3031. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan can be reached on 571 272-3022. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2633

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

skl
9 June 2005


JASON CHAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

sk 6/8/05

Replacement sheet

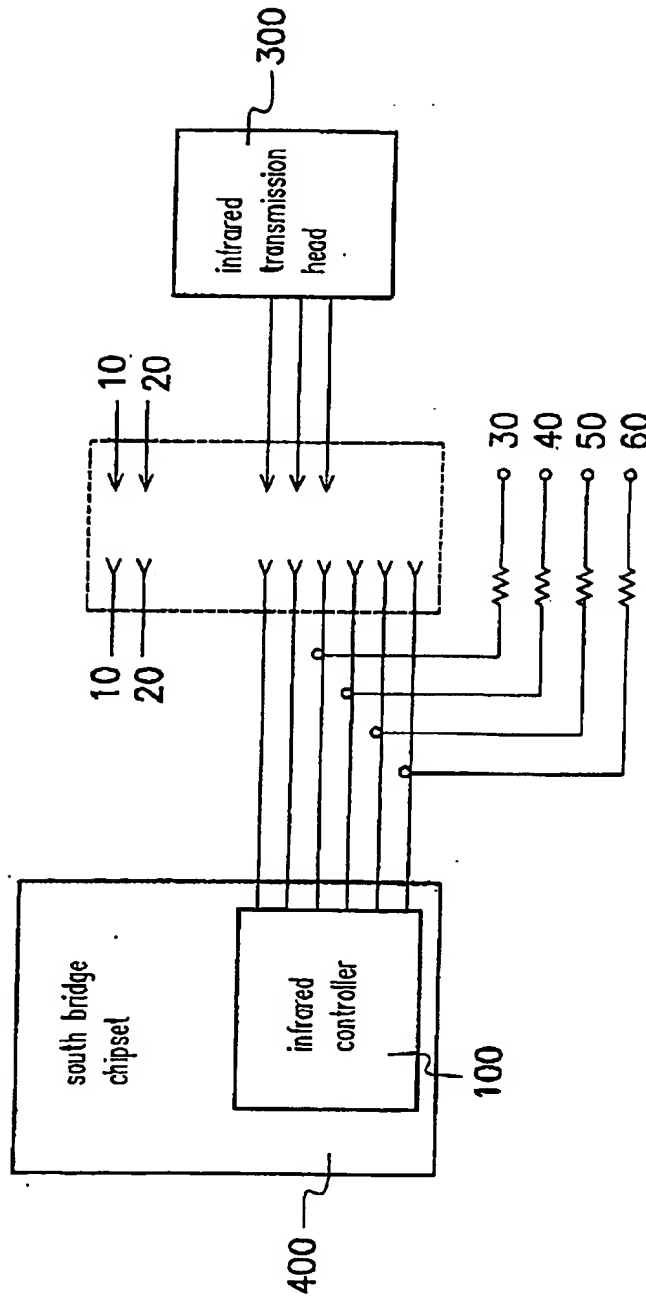


FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

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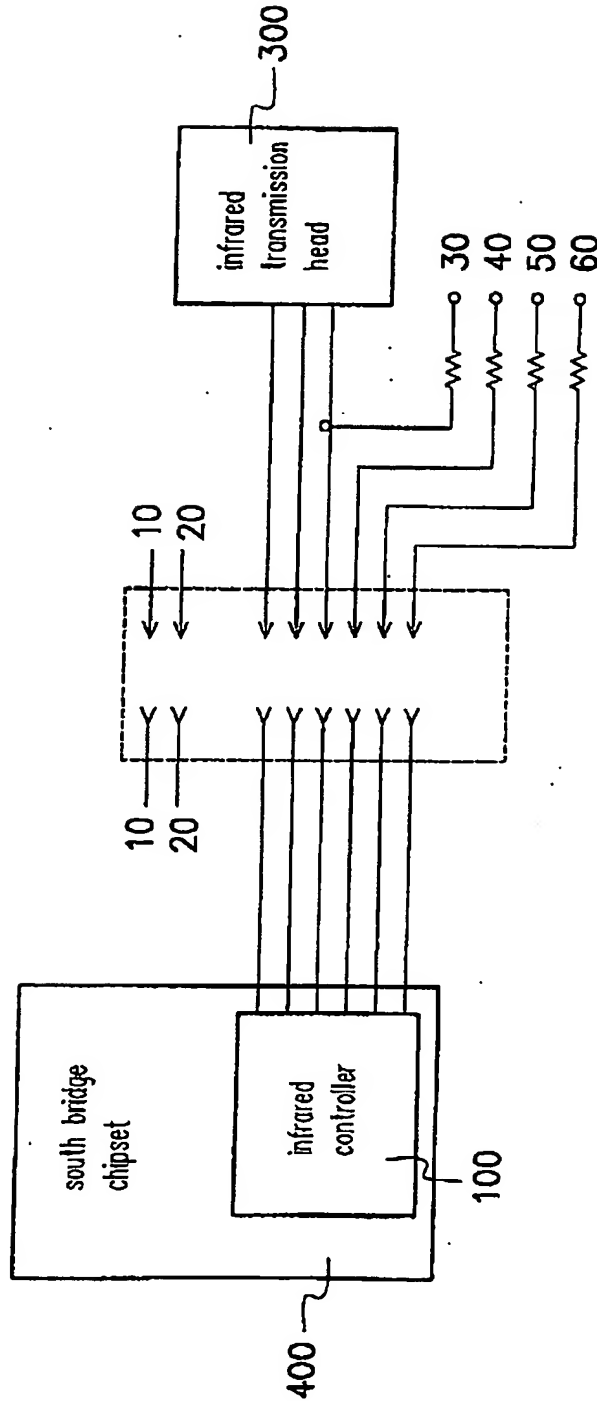


FIG. 2 (PRIOR ART)

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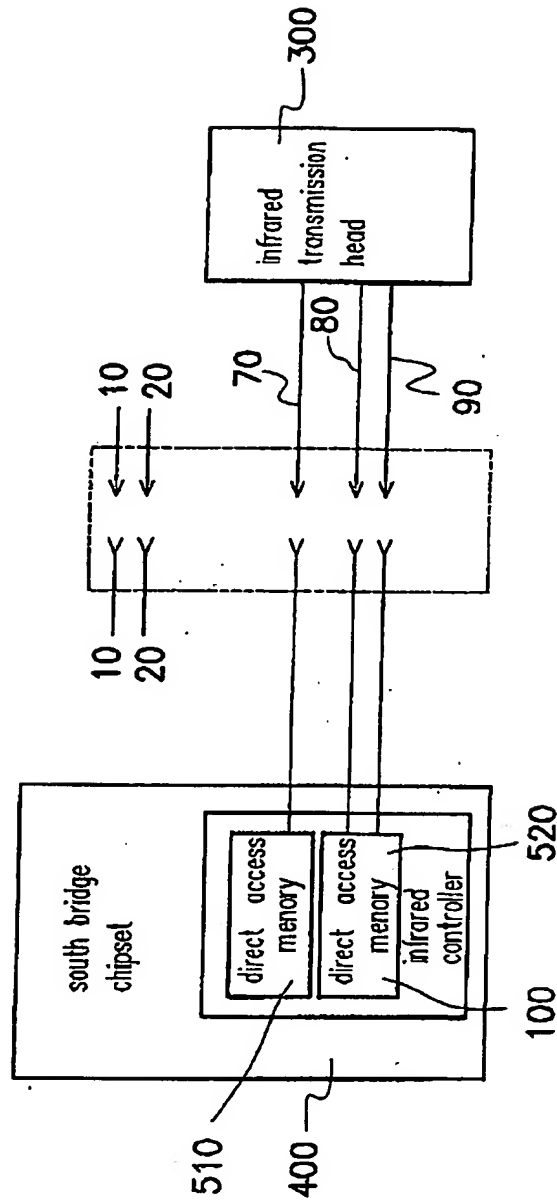


FIG. 3